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I. ACTION TAKEN BY THE COMMITTEE ON THE EXERCISE OF THE INALIENABLE RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

On 18 February 1993, in a letter addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/893-S/25311), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People made the following statement:

"In my capacity as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to draw your urgent attention to the current escalation of repression and use of collective punishment by the Israeli authorities against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory.

"The situation in the Gaza Strip, in particular, is a matter of greatest concern owing to the increasing resort to warfare tactics by Israel, the occupying Power. According to a press release by the Gaza Center for Rights and Law of 13 February 1993, and The Washington Post of 16 February 1993, a force of over 200 Israeli soldiers carried out a 13-hour military operation in the al-Arisha quarter of Khan Yunis, Gaza, on 11 February 1993, in search of fugitives and weapons. Large-calibre machine-guns, anti-tank missiles, dynamite and 40 mm shells were reportedly used in the attack, which destroyed 10 houses and heavily damaged nine others. Almost 200 Palestinians were affected, and 18 families were rendered homeless. It should be pointed out that the homes were attacked after being searched, showing that the destruction did not serve any military purpose. While this is reported to be the largest attack of its type to date, there has been a dramatic escalation of military assaults in recent months, resulting in severe damage to the homes of 62 families since July 1992.

"Recent information collected by human rights organizations also shows growing reliance on excessive force by Israeli troops against Palestinians, resulting in a rapid increase in fatalities in the past six months. According to an analysis conducted by B'Tselem, the Israeli Information Center for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories, the overall number of Palestinians killed by Israeli forces rose 63 to 76 between August 1992 and January 1993, a rise of more than 20 per cent over the previous six months. Two thirds of the killings were reported to have occurred in non-life-threatening situations, as opposed to one half during the previous period; and fatalities among children were reported to have almost tripled, from 6 to 17.

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According to Middle East International of 5 February 1993, many of the children were either shot in the back or were the victims of carelessness by the army in situations which could have been handled by non-lethal means. In a recent incident, reported by The Christian Science Monitor of 10 February 1993, nine Palestinians were killed by Israeli troops in four days, the most violent days in more than two years.

"The Palestine Human Rights Information Center, based in Jerusalem, in a press release dated 22 January 1993, reported that at least 60 fatal shootings in 1992 were carried out by Israeli undercover soldiers and should be classified as extrajudicial killings. According to eyewitness accounts, these killings typically take place without warning; victims are denied the opportunity to surrender; victims are shot even when unarmed or with hands in a position of surrender; victims are shot or beaten until dead even though they have been captured or wounded.

"On behalf of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I would like once again to express alarm at the increasing repressive measures by Israel, the occupying Power, in violation of its obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and numerous Security Council resolutions. The Committee urgently appeals to the Security Council to take the necessary measures to provide appropriate protection to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and Security Council resolutions, particularly resolution 681 (1990), until a permanent, durable and just solution is found to the question of Palestine based on relevant United Nations resolutions.

"The Committee also notes with great concern that the situation of nearly 400 Palestinian deportees remains unresolved and that they continue to suffer harsh conditions in southern Lebanon. The Committee calls once again for the full and immediate implementation of Security Council resolution 799 (1992). This would help to ensure the continuation of the peace process, preserve the prestige and credibility of the Security Council, and guarantee respect for international law and agreements by all, without exception."

II. COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS ADOPTS THREE RESOLUTIONS ON THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

The Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-ninth session, adopted the following resolutions. Final edited text will appear in the report of the Commission on its forty-ninth session, which will be issued in due course.

"1993/2. Question of the violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine

"A

"The Commission on Human Rights,

"Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as by the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

"Guided also by the provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

"Taking into consideration the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and the provisions of Additional Protocol I thereto, and The Hague Convention IV of 1907, as well as the principles of international law affirmed by the General Assembly in its resolutions 3 (I) of 13 February 1946, 95 (I) of 11 December 1946, 260 A (III) of 9 December 1948 and 2391 (XXIII) of 26 November 1968,

"Recalling the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 252 (1968) of 25 May 1968, 267 (1969) of 3 July 1969, 298 (1971) of 25 September 1971, 446 (1979) of 22 March 1979, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980, 471 (1980) of 5 June 1980, 476 (1980) of 30 June 1980, 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980, 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988, 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988, 636 (1989) of 6 July 1989, 641 (1989) of 30 August 1989, 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990, 694 (1991) of 24 May 1991, 726 (1992) of 6 January 1992, and 799 (1992) of 18 December 1992,

"Recalling also the General Assembly resolutions on Israeli violations of human rights in occupied Palestine, since 1967 and until now,

"Taking note of the reports of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories submitted to the General Assembly since 1968,

"Noting with great concern the Israeli refusal to abide by the resolutions of the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights,

"Recalling all its previous resolutions on the subject,

"1. Condemns the policies and practices of Israel, which violate the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel with military force, including Jerusalem, and, in particular, the opening of fire by the Israeli army and settlers on Palestinian civilians that results in killing and wounding them, as has happened continuously since the eruption of the Palestinian people's intifadah against the Israeli military occupation, the imposition of restrictive economic measures, the demolition of houses, the expropriation of houses, the ransacking of property belonging individually or collectively to private persons, collective punishment, arbitrary and administrative detention of thousands of Palestinians, the confiscation of property of Palestinians, including their bank accounts, the expropriation of land, the prevention of travel, the closure of universities and schools, the perpetration of crimes of torture in Israeli prisons and detention centres, and the establishment of Jewish settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory;

"2. Affirms the right of the Palestinian people to resist the Israeli occupation by all means, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions, consistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as has been expressed by the Palestinian people in their brave intifadah since December 1987, in legitimate resistance against the Israeli military occupation;

"3. Calls once more upon Israel, the occupying Power, to desist from all forms of violation of human rights in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories and to respect the bases of international law, the principles of international humanitarian law, and its commitments to the provisions of the Charter and resolutions of the United Nations;

"4. Decides to appoint a special rapporteur with the following mandate:

(a) To investigate Israel's violations of the principles and bases of international law, international humanitarian law, and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, in the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

(b) To receive communications, to hear witnesses, and use such modalities of procedure as he may deem necessary for his mandate;

(c) To report, with his conclusions and recommendations, to the Commission on Human Rights at its future sessions, until the end of the Israeli occupation of those territories;

"5. Calls upon Israel to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur and facilitate his task;

"6. Calls upon Israel to withdraw from the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem,and other occupied Arab territories in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations including those of the Commission on Human Rights in this regard;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of the Government of Israel and all other Governments, the competent United Nations organs, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and international humanitarian organizations, to disseminate it on the widest possible scale, and to report on its implementation by the Government of Israel to the Commission on Human Rights at its fiftieth session;

"8. Also requests the Secretary-General to provide the Commission on Human Rights with all United Nations reports issued between sessions of the Commission that deal with the conditions in which the citizens of the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories are living under the Israeli occupation;

"9. Decides to consider the question at its fiftieth session as a matter of priority."

"B

"The Commission on Human Rights,

"Recalling Security Council resolutions related to the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the

Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories and the condemnation by the Security Council of Israel for its refusal to abide by the Convention, particularly resolutions 446 (1979) of 22 March 1979, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1989, 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981, 592 (1986) of 8 December 1986, 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988, 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988, 636 (1989) of 6 July 1989, 641 (1989) of 30 August 1989, 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990, 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990, 694 (1991) of 24 May 1991, 726 (1992) of 6 January 1992 and 799 (1992) of 18 December 1992,

"Recalling all relevant General Assembly resolutions on the applicability to the occupied Palestinian territory of the Convention which urge Israel's commitment to and respect for their provisions,

"Recalling also the decisions of the International Conference of the Red Cross in respect of the application of the Convention in all circumstances and the statements of the International Committee of the Red Cross which condemn the continuous grave violations by Israel of the provisions of the Convention and its refusal to apply these provisions in the occupied territories,

"Taking into account that the States parties to the Convention undertake, in accordance with article 1 thereof, to respect, and ensure respect for, the Convention in all circumstances,

"Noting with great concern the report of the Secretary-General (S/25/149) submitted to the Security Council, which affirms the refusal of Israel to comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and recommended the Security Council take the necessary measures to force Israel to adhere to resolution 799 (1992) and to implement it,

"Recalling all its previous resolutions on the subject,

"1. Reaffirms that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the Palestinian and all other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,and that Israel's long-standing refusal to apply the Convention to those territories has led to the perpetration by the Israeli authorities of grave violations of human rights against Palestinian citizens, and calls upon Israel to comply with its international commitments, to respect the Convention and to apply it in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem;

"2. Urges once more all States parties to the Convention to make every effort to ensure the Israeli occupation authorities' respect for and compliance with, the provisions of the Convention in the Palestinian and all other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and to undertake the necessary practical measures to ensure the provision of international protection for the Palestinian people under occupation, in accordance with the provisions of article 1 and other relevant articles of the Convention as well as article 89 of Additional Protocol I to the four Geneva Conventions; also urges the States parties to the Convention to act in accordance with article 90 of Additional Protocol I by requesting the fact-finding commission referred to therein to investigate the grave violations of international humanitarian law in the occupied Palestinian territory mentioned in the present resolution;

"3. Strongly condemns once more the refusal of Israel to apply the Convention to Palestine and the Arab territories occupied since 1967 and to their inhabitants, Israel's policies of perpetrating crimes of torture against Palestinian detainees and prisoners in Israeli prisons and concentration camps and its continued deliberate disregard for the provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention, in contravention of resolutions of the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights;

"4. Strongly condemns Israel for its grave violations of article 49 of the fourth Geneva Convention, for continuing its policy of deporting Palestinian citizens and of expelling them from their homeland, as recently happened to more than 400 Palestinian citizens, on 17 December 1992, and calls upon Israel to comply with the resolutions of the Security Council, particularly resolutions 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988, 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988, 636 (1989) of 6 July 1989, 641 (1989) of 30 August 1989, 572 (1990) of 12 October 1990, 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990, 694 (1991) of 24 May 1991, 726 (1992) of 6 January 1992 and 799 (1992) of 18 December 1992, as well as with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and Commission on Human Rights and to refrain from such a policy which violates the principles of international law;

"5. Calls upon Israel to allow all those who have been deported since 1967 to return to their homeland without delay in implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council, General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of the Government of Israel and all

other Governments, the competent United Nations organs, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations, international humanitarian organizations and non-governmental organizations, and to report on progress in its implementation by the Government of Israel to the Commission on Human Rights at its fiftieth session;

"7. Decides to consider the question at its fiftieth session as matter of high priority."

"1993/4. Situation in occupied Palestine

"The Commission on Human Rights,

"Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the provisions of Articles 1 and 55 thereof, which affirm the right of peoples to self-determination,

"Guided also by the provisions of article 1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which affirm that all peoples have the right to self-determination,

"Taking into consideration the provisions of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 1515 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

"Noting Security Council resolutions 183 (1963) of 11 December 1963 and 218 (1965) of 23 November 1965, which affirmed the interpretation of the principle of self-determination as laid down in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV),

"Recalling General Assembly resolutions 181 A and B (II) of 29 November 1947 and 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, as well as all other resolutions which confirm and define the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, particularly their right to self-determination without external interference and to the establishment of their independent State on their national soil, especially Assembly resolutions ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980 and 37/86 E of 20 December 1982,

"Reaffirming its previous resolutions in this regard,

"Bearing in mind the reports and recommendations of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the

Palestinian People which, from 1976 to 1992, have been submitted to the Security Council through the General Assembly,

"Reaffirming the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations resolutions and the provisions of international covenants and instruments relating to the right to self-determination as an international principle and as a right of all peoples in the world,

"Expressing its grave concern at the persistence of Israel in preventing by force the Palestinian people from enjoying their inalienable rights, in particular their right to self-determination, in defiance of the principles of international law, the relevant United Nations resolutions and the will of the international community, which has affirmed and recognized those rights,

"Recalling that the military occupation by the armed forces of a State of the territory of another State constitutes an act of aggression and a crime against the peace and security of mankind, according to General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974,

"Expressing its grave concern that no just solution has been achieved to the problem of Palestine, which has constituted the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict since 1948,

"Reiterating its grave concern at the military, economic and political support given by some States to Israel, which would encourage and support Israel in its policies based on aggression, expansion and continued occupation of Palestinian and other Arab territories and the Judaization of the occupied territory by establishing Jewish settlements and settling Jewish immigrants therein,

"Affirming that the directing of the immigration of Jews in an organized manner to Israel constitutes support to Israel's settlement policy in the occupied Palestinian territory and an obstacle to the exercise by the Palestinian people of their right to self-determination,

"1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of Palestinian people to self-determination without external interference;

"2. Calls upon Israel to comply with its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law and to withdraw from the Palestinian and other Arab territories which it has occupied since 1967 by military

force, including Jerusalem, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions, so as to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their universally recognized right to self-determination;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the Government of Israel and to all other Governments, to distribute it on the widest possible scale and to make available to the Commission on Human Rights, prior to the convening of its fiftieth session, all information pertaining to the implementation of the present resolution by the Government of Israel;

"4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda for its fiftieth session the item entitled 'The right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation' and to consider the situation in occupied Palestine under that item, as a matter of high priority."

"1993/3. Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories

"The Commission on Human Rights,

"Recalling that, in accordance with article 13, paragraph 2, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, everyone has the right to leave any country including his own and to return to his country,

"Reaffirming that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to Palestinian and all Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

"Recalling its resolutions 1990/1 of 16 February 1990, 1991/3 of 15 February 1991, and 1992/3 of 14 February 1992, which inter alia, reaffirmed the illegality of the Israeli settlements in the occupied territories,

"Gravely concerned at the large-scale establishment by the Israeli Government of settlers, including immigrants, in the occupied territories, which may change the physical character and demographic composition of the occupied territories,

"Taking into account the need to create the stable environment required for progress in the negotiation process

following the Peace Conference on the Middle East convened in Madrid on 30 October 1991,

"Convinced that a complete cessation by Israel of its policy of settlement would constitute a meaningful contribution to the creation of that environment,

"1. Reaffirms that the installation of Israeli civilians in the occupied territories is illegal and constitutes a violation of the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

"2. Regrets that the Government of Israel has not fully complied with the provisions of the Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1990/1, 1991/3 and 1992/3;

"3. Urges the Government of Israel to abstain from installing settlers, including immigrants in the occupied territories."

III. UNRWA EXPRESSES CONCERN ABOUT WELFARE OF PALESTINIANS, CONDEMNS KILLING OF UN NURSE AND CALLS ON ISRAELI GOVERNMENT TO HALT USE OF EXCESSIVE FORCE

The following press release was issued by UNRWA on 12 February 1993 (see PAL/1790):

> "The Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), Ilter Türkmen, today expressed concern over the situation of Palestinians in the Gaza Strip as a result of the deteriorating security and economic situation, saying that 'the worsening situation in the Gaza Strip over the last three months is cause for grave anxiety'.
>
> "In the Gaza Strip town of Khan Younis yesterday, Israeli forces used explosives and anti-tank rockets, destroying or damaging 16 houses in a search for wanted persons; 26 families, consisting of 179 members, were affected by the operation. The number of homes destroyed and heavily damaged as a result of Israel's policy of using anti-tank rockets during searches for wanted Palestinians has greatly increased in recent months. Since 1 December 1992, there have been 11 such operations, which have destroyed or heavily damaged 68 homes.

"Over the last few months, there have been more deaths and injuries than at any time in nearly three years. Since last December, 13 children under the age of sixteen have been killed by security forces and over 250 injured by live ammunition. With the increase in deaths and casualties in the Gaza Strip in recent months, UNRWA emergency medical services -- particularly ambulances and emergency clinics -- have treated over 1,000 persons injured in clashes with security forces. Fatalities in December, during which 17 persons were killed, were the highest since May 1990. Eight Palestinians have been killed by security forces so far this month, two under the age of sixteen. In mid-December, 167 Palestinians from Gaza were deported.

"The worsening of the security situation has been compounded by Gaza's deteriorating economy. In December 1992, Gaza's fragile economy suffered when the Israeli authorities sealed off the Gaza Strip and imposed extensive round-the-clock curfews. The Agency has estimated that losses in wages alone amounted to about $25 million. About 40 per cent of Gaza's workforce is without regular employment, the worst job situation in decades.

"The UNRWA's emergency response -- in relief, food distribution and medical care -- has alleviated some of the growing hardship. In December, the Agency distributed emergency food rations of flour, rice, cooking oil and sugar to almost half of the families in the Gaza Strip when the closure of the Strip and curfews prevented breadwinners from earning income. The UNRWA has provided families whose homes have been destroyed with tents, blankets and food."

A further press release was issued by UNRWA on 24 February 1993 (see PAL/1791):

"The Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), Ilter Türkmen, has condemned yesterday's killing of a United Nations nurse by Israeli troops. Awad Suradi, 28, was shot in the back of the head by a single bullet as he was providing emergency medical assistance to an injured boy in Rafah refugee camp in the Gaza Strip.

"Speaking today at UNRWA headquarters in Vienna, Mr. Türkmen said the Agency would lodge a strong protest with the Government of Israel. He added that it was 'inadmissible that Israeli troops should open fire on United Nations staff, especially medical personnel treating injured persons.'

"The Commissioner-General stated that the Rafah incident on 23 February was part of a pattern of increased use of lethal force. 'We see in the occupied territory, particularly in Gaza, that soldiers are now opening fire more freely', Mr. Türkmen observed. Nineteen Palestinians have been killed by Israeli troops in the West Bank and Gaza Strip since the beginning of February. The UNRWA has constantly urged the Israeli authorities to refrain from employing unwarranted force.

"The Agency publicly voiced its concern over the welfare of Palestinians in the Gaza Strip less than two weeks ago, noting that there have been more deaths and injuries over the past few months than at any time in nearly three years. Since 1 December 1992, there have been 39 deaths and more than 1,000 injuries in the Gaza Strip. Thirteen of the dead have been children under the age of sixteen."

IV. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS: ACTIVITIES AND INFORMATION

A. Preparations for the Tenth United Nations North American NGO Symposium on the Question of Palestine

The preparatory meeting for the annual North American NGO Symposium was held in New York on 25 and 26 January 1993. The 12 members of the North American Co-ordinating Committee for NGOs on the Question of Palestine (NACC) held consultations with the Bureau and other members of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People concerning ways and means of raising the level and quality of NGO participation in the symposium and of making the NGO work in North America more effective in view of the second decade of NGO activity on the question of Palestine. The NACC decided, in particular, to create seven standing committees which would provide a framework for the symposium itself and a mechanism for networking and carrying out decisions after the symposium. The preparatory meeting approved the following programme for the symposium for submission to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People:

TENTH UNITED NATIONS NORTH AMERICAN REGIONAL NGO SYMPOSIUM
ON THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE
Wednesday, 30 June to Friday, 2 July 1993

THEME: BUILDING FOR PEACE AND PALESTINE:
PRIORITIES FOR THE SECOND DECADE OF THE NGO MOVEMENT

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

Wednesday, 30 June

8.30 a.m. - 10 a.m.	REGISTRATION
10 a.m. - 11 a.m.	OPENING SESSION
11 a.m. - 1 p.m.	PLENARY I:
Panel:	Building for Peace and Palestine: Priorities for the Second Decade of the NGO Movement
1 p.m. - 3 p.m.	LUNCH BREAK
3 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.	PLENARY II:
Panel:	Rights, Resources, Refugees: The Need for Protection
4.45 p.m. - 6 p.m.	MEETING OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Thursday, 1 July

9.30 a.m. - 11 a.m.	MEETING OF STANDING COMMITTEES
11.15 a.m. - 1 p.m.	PLENARY III:
Panel:	Ending the Occupation: A Prelude to Peace and Security
1 p.m. - 3 p.m.	LUNCH BREAK
3 p.m. - 5.30 p.m.	WORKSHOPS:

1. Media: Skills and Stereotypes;
2. The Clinton Administration and the U.S. Congress: Assessing the New Opportunities;
3. Assuring Protection: United Nations Resolutions and the Fourth Geneva Convention;
4. Behind the Settlements "Freeze";
5. Seeds of a New Society: the Welfare of Women and Children under Occupation;
6. Exiles, Refugees and "Invisible Transfers".

5.30 p.m. - 6.30 p.m.	MEETING OF THE COORDINATORS OF STANDING COMMITTEES WITH THE WORKSHOP FACILITATORS

Friday, 2 July

9 a.m. - 11 a.m.	PLENARY IV: REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE PLENARY
11 a.m. - 11.30 a.m.	ELECTIONS
11.30 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.	Panel: NGO Priorities for the Second Decade
12.30 p.m. - 1 p.m.	CLOSING SESSION
1 p.m. - 2 p.m.	LUNCH BREAK
2 p.m. - 5 p.m.	BUSINESS MEETING

Meeting of newly elected NACC

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B. Information received from NGOs

In the course of February, the following information was received by the Division for Palestinian Rights:

1. ICCP Newsletter No. 48, available from: the International Coordinating Committee for NGOs on the Question of Palestine, 150, route de Ferney, Case postale 2100, CH-1211, Geneva 2, Switzerland.

2. Newsletter of the Middle East Justice Network, available from: P.O. Box 558, Cambridge, MA 02238, United States of America.

3. Israel and Palestine Political Report, available from: Magelan, Boite Postale 130, 75463 Paris CEDEX 10, France.

4. Middle East International, bi-weekly publication, available from: P.O. Box 53365, Temple Heights Station, Washington, D.C. 20009, United States of America.

5. Palestine Solidarité, bi-monthly bulletin of l'Association Médicale Franco-Palestinienne, available from: 14, rue de Nanteuil, 75015 Paris, France.

6. Women for Women Political Prisoners, available from: P.O. Box 8537, Jerusalem 91083.

7. Another Viewpoint, commentary available from: AVP, 604 Barbera Place, Davis, California 95616, United States of America.

8. The Other Front, weekly bulletin on developments in Israeli society, available from: The Alternative Information Centre, P.O. Box 24278, Jerusalem.

9. Une Terre, Deux Peuples, publication of the Association pour l'union entre les peuples juif et palestinien, available from: C.P. 43, 1247 Anières, Geneva, Switzerland.

10. P.R.C.S. Newsletter, newsletter of the Palestine Red Crescent Society, available from: Information Department, P.O. Box 5386, Nicosia, Cyprus.

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